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FACTS ON FILE

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WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. UN air raids wrecked Korean Red hydroelectric plants; Soviet demand for voluntary POW repatriation in World War II cited in truce talks; ROK Pres. Rhee's term extended. Acheson, Eden reassured West Berlin on defense. Japan back-tracked on all-China recognition of Nationalists. Arabs, Asians asked special UN Assembly session on Tunisia.

Domestic. House voted weak economic control extension, overrode Truman veto of McCarran-Walker immigration bill. Eisenhower-Taft split widened on Texas row, foreign policy. Justice Dept. shakeup, graft investigation continued. Superliner United States ready for service; cost attacked.

KOREA

Bombers Wreck Yalu Power Plants. 5 major hydroelectric power plants in the Yalu River district of North Korea were reported knocked out by UN planes June 23-26 in the biggest air raids of the Korean war. The bombed plants comprised the biggest hydroelectric development in Asia, one of the biggest in the world. They furnished power for industries in nearby Manchuria as well as Pyongyang & other North Korean cities.

The raids marked the end of the 2d year of the Korean war (the 3d began June 25) and were coupled with warnings that the UN was prepared to resume full-scale warfare if the Reds did not come to terms in the deadlocked Korean truce talks. British Laborites denounced the power-station bombings as American actions that might touch off World War III.

Over 300 land-based U.S. 5th AF planes and 200 Navy planes from the U.S. carriers Boxer, Princeton, Philippine Sea & Bonhomme Richard struck June 23 at these targets: the power plant of Suiho (Supung Reservoir) Dam on the Korean side of the Yalu (1,000 yds. across from Manchuria; world's 4th largest hydroelectric plant); 2 plants on the Changjin Reservoir and 2 on the Pujon (Fusen) Reservoir north of Hungnam [see map]. All but Suiho were raided again June 24 & 26. Jet fighters escorted B-29 Superforts & dive bombers attacking the plants, reported loss of only one Navy Corsair (pilot rescued). 208 Red jet fighters sighted on the ground June 23 at Antung, Manchuria, down-river from Suiho, did not give battle. 5th AF spokesmen said pains were taken not to hit the Suiho Dam or the Manchurian side of the Yalu. The Suiho plant was described as a "pile of junk" 70%-90% destroyed after the June 23 raid. The Pujon plants were said June 24 to have been virtually demolished and the Changjin plants heavily damaged & put out of commission.

The Yalu hydroelectric developments in North Korea were built by the Japanese for Korea & Manchuria. They have supplied 60% of their power output to Manchuria under the Reds, the rest to North Korea. The UN had avoided bombing them prior to June 23, did not damage the Changjin & Pujon installations when they were held briefly, then surrendered by UN forces in 1950. [See Vol. X, p. 399J]

The 5th AF resumed heavy attacks near Red front lines June 25, dropped 250 tons of bombs on enemy entrenchments & the Sandong railway intersection. [See p. 190B]

Reds Score Bombings. The Soviet Tass news agency said in a report June 25 on the Yalu power-plant bombings: "American air pirates have started the massive bombing of peaceful towns, which have no military objectives." North Korean Lt. Gen. Nam Il warned in the Panmunjom truce conference June 25 against "dangerous steps" by UN forces to try to force the Reds to alter their "reasonable & unshakeable" armistice demands.

UN Planes Blast Red Power Centers



Wide World

Bomb burst symbols mark locations of North Korean hydroelectric plants wrecked by heavy UN air raids June 23-26. On land front (heavy black line) UN troops drove Reds back northwest of Chorwon, checked Red advance southeast of Kumsong. [See last Korean war map Vol. XI p. 401G]

Raids Cause U.S.-British Differences. U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson, visiting London, was said to have apologized to Prime Min. Winston Churchill & Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden June 26 because Britain was not told in advance of plans for the Yalu raids. British Labor Party leaders Clement R. Attlee & Aneurin Bevan denounced the bombings in Commons speeches June 24 as provocations that might lead to a 3d world war. Churchill replied he was not consulted on plans for the raids but they represented "no change" in Anglo-U.S. policy on war actions near Manchuria. [See pp. 181J, 141E]

(U.S. Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett said June 24 that the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff gave Gen. Mark W. Clark special permission to order the Yalu attacks and had UN authorization to order air strikes across the Yalu in an emergency such as an all-out Red air offensive from Manchuria. Lt. Gen. O. P. Weyland, U.S. Far Eastern AF commander, said June 25 the Yalu bombings were "a fitting climax to 2 years of coordinated & applied air power" in Korea but only "a gentle hint of more to come, if the Commies want it that way." Gen. Clark, UN Supreme Commander, said in a war anniversary statement June 25 the UN was prepared for renewal of "the bitter, bloody fighting of 1950 & 1951" if the Reds refused to make peace.) [See p. 182B]

Acheson found himself the target of hostile pro-Communist "Go home" leaflets posted in Oxford when he went there June 25 to receive an honorary Doctor of Civil Laws degree from Oxford U. Oxford cited him as "a man of great vision, equal to any task, a true friend of his friends." [See pp. 198P, 141E]

British Defense Min. Earl Alexander, in Washington en route home from Korea, was said to have suggested to Lovett June 23 that a Briton be named deputy to Clark's chief of staff. Acheson indorsed this idea in a talk to British MPs June 26. Alex-

and praised the U.S. in a news conference June 24 for "running a very fine show" in Korea. [See p. 189K]

The Paris *Presse-Intransigeant* quoted Marshal Alphonse-Pierre Juin, NATO ground commander in Central Europe, as having said in a talk to the Club of Overseas France in Paris June 25: **A** The U.S. had "too long considered the war in Indo-China as a colonial war" and "often succeeded in placing the UN in a ridiculous posture" in Korea. Premier Antoine Pinay called Juin in for a conference June 25, said afterwards that Juin's remarks were "distorted by the press." [See pp. 191N, 37L]

B **2-Year Air Score.** The USAF estimated June 23 that land-based Allied planes had killed & wounded 176,000 enemy soldiers during 2 years of warfare in Korea. Announced results of 509,935 sorties (individual flights) by land-based planes (Naval craft excluded): 510 Red planes destroyed (361 MIG-15 jets) out of 1,221 hit, as against 707 Allied planes (non-Naval) lost; 55,425 Red trucks, 8,292 railroad cars, 703 bridges, 1,255 tanks, 910 tanks destroyed. [See pp. 182C, 45K]

Col. Francis S. Gabreski, 33, of Oil City, Pa., top living USAF ace (33½ German planes in World War II, 6½ MIGs in Korea), returned from Korea June 16 for reassignment in the U.S. He was given the Distinguished Service Medal by AF Secy. Thomas K. Finletter in Washington June 25 for developing new air tactics & combat methods while commanding the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing in Korea. [See p. 20M]

C **Soviet Prisoner Policy Traps Reds.** Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison Jr. took Red Gen. Nam Il by surprise when the Panmunjom truce conference was resumed June 21 by citing 2 instances when Russia upheld the principle of "no forced repatriation of prisoners" during World War II. Harrison said German troops were promised Jan. 8, 1943 in Stalingrad they would be sent "to any country the prisoners should desire" if they surrendered. He said the Russians made a similar promise later to Hungarians during the siege of Budapest. Nam waited until June 25 to reply to Harrison's disclosure, then said it was cited "out of context." Nam held that the situation of UN-held prisoners in Korea could not be compared with that of German & Hungarian troops whom the Russians were trying to persuade to surrender during World War II. [See p. 189J]

D **Rhee Keeps Office, Escapes Killer.** ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee, 77, was voted an indefinite extension of his term of office by 61 members of the Natl. Assembly in Pusan June 23. He escaped death June 25 when a man tried to shoot him from 5-foot range while he was making a speech in Pusan on the 2d anniversary of the Korean war. The would-be assassin's pistol failed to go off and he was seized by 2 U.S. Army officers on the speaker's platform. He was identified as Ryu Shi Tai, 62, a member of the Corps of Blood Justice, secret nationalist society. He spent 30 years in prison for Korean independence agitation against Japan.

E With his opponents boycotting Assembly sessions, Rhee was unable to muster enough Assembly votes to win a new term as President or even obtain a legal Presidential-election session, which required a 123-member quorum of the 183-member Assembly. But enough pro-Rhee & neutral members attended a session June 23 to provide the 90-member quorum required for conducting normal business. Rhee's backers then put through motions to (1) extend his term until Aug. 15 (passed 83-2) and (2) let him remain in office after Aug. 15 until such time as a new President could be elected (passed 61-0). 80 Assemblymen, including Rhee's 61 backers, were entertained over the weekend at Rhee election hq. in Tongnae, hot springs resort near Pusan, then delivered to the Assembly meeting June 23. Some middle-of-the-road Assemblymen said they were compelled by police to join the party but were not otherwise mistreated. [See pp. 189G, M-190A]

F **U.S. Seeks Germ War Probe.** The U.S. proposed in the UN Security Council in New York June 20 that the Council ask the Intl. Red Cross to investigate Red charges that UN forces in Korea had used germ warfare against North Korea & Red China. U.S. Delegate Ernest A. Gross said the investigation was "necessary to prevent the charges of bacteriological warfare from continuing to poison the relations between states and to obscure the historic & decisive significance" of UN defense of South Korea. Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Jacob A. Malik, Council chairman for June, delayed action on Gross' resolution June 24 by placing it behind 2 other items on the Council agenda (Russia's proposal that all countries ratify the 1925 Geneva anti-germ war convention, and applications for UN membership). He lost 10-1 June

25 on a proposal that North Korea & Red China be invited to submit germ warfare evidence to the Council.

Soviet Plan Loses. Malik's proposal that the Council "appeal" for universal ratification of the 1925 Geneva pact against germ warfare was beaten June 26. All 10 Council members except Russia abstained when it came to a vote. [See p. 189C]

UN Resumes Prisoner Screening. The UN Command announced resumption June 23 of the screening of POWs & civilian internees in Kojima Islands to determine whether they wanted to return to Communist territory. [See pp. 189L, 157E]

Gen. Clark also announced Jan. 22 that 27,000 South Koreans interned for security reasons during fighting in Korea would be released by the UN to ROK Govt. agencies and many would be freed to work in South Korea. [See p. 30L]

Land Fighting. U.S. & Filipino infantrymen held 2 strategic heights known as T-Bone & Pork Chop Hills northwest of Chorwon (west-central front) against Red attacks June 20-21. The Reds suffered 2,000 casualties in that sector in 6 days, according to U.S. estimates June 21. The U.S. reported its biggest tank patrol action since November in the Chorwon area June 22. South Koreans checked attempts by Chinese Reds to advance southeast of Kumsong (eastern front) June 19-22. [See p. 190B-C]

Red guerrillas dynamited & wrecked a passenger train near Sagari (s.w. Korea) June 25. 45 South Koreans and one U.S. soldier were killed, 80 passengers kidnapped. [See p. 117E]

Casualty reports: (June 25) U.S. total reached 110,611 (19,469 dead) June 20. Increase over the previous week was 660, most of any week since Dec. 12. (June 20) Total Red casualties were estimated by the U.S. at 1,659,837. Prisoners totaled 133,091 (unexplained decrease of 554 from the prison total listed a month ago). [See p. 190B-C]

Congressional Medals of Honor were awarded posthumously June 20 to 8 U.S. Marines for heroism in Korea: First Lt. Frank H. Mitchell, 29, of Newman, Ga.; Sgt. Frederick W. Mausert 3d, 21, of Baltimore; Cpl. Charles G. Abrell, 19, of Terre Haute, Ind.; Cpl. Joseph Vittori, 22, of Beverly, Mass.; Pfc. William B. Baugh, 20, of Harrison, O.; Pfc. Edward Gomez, 19, of Omaha, Neb.; Pfc. Herbert A. Littleton, 20, of Nampa, Ida.; Pfc. Whitt L. Moreland, 21, of Austin, Tex. The citations brought total CMH awards in the Korean war to 74 (21 Marines) as against 406 in World War II. [See p. 174H]

Japan. The Japanese Forgn. Office denied June 21 that Japan had recognized the Chinese Nationalist Govt. for all China as reported June 18 by a Forgn. Office official in a Diet committee meeting. The Forgn. Office said Japan's recognition of Nationalist sovereignty was still limited to Formosa & the Pescadores, areas actually occupied by the Nationalists, and to territories they might control in the future. [See p. 191L]

M North Korean sympathizers used the 2d anniversary of the Korean war June 25 as the basis for anti-U.S. demonstrations in the Osaka & Tokio areas. U.S. Air Force & Marine guards repelled a Communist attack on an American compound in Osaka (no Americans injured). Brig. Gen. Carter W. Clarke, U.S. commander in Osaka, was burned in the face by an acid bomb thrown through his automobile windshield. A mob was driven from a USAF housing center at Itami Air Base near Osaka. Korean laborers commandeered a passenger train when it entered Osaka, were fought off by police. Police reported 108 rioters arrested, 60 policemen & 50 demonstrators injured in Tokio & Osaka and their suburbs. [See p. 174M-N] Japan applied for UN membership June 23. [See p. 174M-N] Japan has received several frigates from the U.S. and is training crews for them, Kyodo News Agency said June 23. The frigates are the first of 60 small warships to be leased from the U.S. [See p. 118J] France & Japan renewed June 21 their 1911 commerce & navigation treaty. [See p. 134D]

EUROPE

Acheson, Eden Firm on Berlin. U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson & British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden agreed in a London meeting June 24 that the Western Allies would resist all Soviet maneuvers to get them to leave West Berlin. Acheson was given a personal sendoff by Pres. Truman when he left Washington June 22 by plane on a 16-day trip to West Europe & Brazil. [See pp. 197K-M, 173D, 166G]

East Germany June 25 forbade workers & property owners to commute between East & West Berlin. Completion of a 21-mi. canal from Niederneuendorf to Paretz bypassing West Berlin waterways was announced by East Germany June 21.

Reds Seize British-zone Germans. Russian troops & East German People's Police raided a disputed area at Hohnsleben on the British-Soviet zonal boundary near Helmstedt June 22 and kidnapped 43 German workers. Transformer & pumping stations in the village served the Soviet-zone town of Barhke. British troops & West German police reinforcements were sent to Hohnsleben June 23 and the kidnapped men were freed. [See p. 190D-F]

West German Defense. The U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com. recommended 9-1 June 24 that the Senate ratify the North Atlantic Treaty protocol linking NATO with the European Defense Community. Sen. B. B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.) won approval, 6-3, June 23 of a rider asking Pres. Truman to consult with Congress before sending U.S. troops abroad. [See p. 190G]

The West German Govt. said June 24 that its EDC ground, air & sea forces would number 500,000 men (190,000 service troops). West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer agreed June 24 to delay a Bundestag (lower house) vote on the West German peace contract & EDC treaty until September. He asked Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, when the NATO commander was in Bonn June 25 on a visit to Allied troops in Germany, for a stronger Allied patrol of the East-West German frontier.

Bonn's Min. for All-German Affairs Jakob Kaiser advocated June 22 a Big 4 conference on German unification to "clarify" Russia's intentions toward Germany. [See p. 166F]

U.S. Aid Bill Signed. Pres. Truman signed the \$6,447,730,750 Mutual Security authorization bill (18.6% less than he requested) without comment June 20. [See p. 182E]

Swedish Plane Dispute. Russia said in a note to Sweden June 24 that Soviet warplanes "drove off" 2 unidentified foreign aircraft on the USSR's Baltic frontier June 13, day a Swedish C-54 trainer was lost in that area. Sweden had reported June 21 that a recovered rubber lifeboat from the plane bore proof it was fired on. The Swedes demanded that Russia say whether it was attacked by Soviet planes.

Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky told Sweden in a note June 19 its version of how a Swedish Catalina was downed June 16 was "void of all foundation" and Swedish planes must cease their alleged violations of Soviet frontiers.

The Stockholm newspaper *Aftonbladet* said June 1 that Dagoe & Oesel islands in the Baltic had been turned into Soviet guided missiles bases menacing Scandinavia. [See p. 190J-L]

Soviet Protest on Trieste. The Anglo-U.S. agreement to give Italy more administrative authority in Trieste Zone A was denounced by Russia in notes to London & Washington June 24 as a violation of the Italian peace treaty. [See p. 158M]

Austria. Forgn. Min. Karl Gruber conferred in Yugoslavia with Marshal Tito June 19-24. A communiqué at the end of the conference said they discussed Austro-Yugoslav trade & other mutual questions, the need for Austrian freedom & UN membership and the status of Yugoslav minorities in Austria. Gruber said he urged peaceful settlement of the Italo-Yugoslav dispute over Trieste but did not offer to mediate. [See Vol. XI, pp. 198H, 166H, 46L] . . . The Austrian Govt. disclosed June 17 that Russia had opened the Danube in the Soviet zone to Austrian shipping and promised that Austrians sentenced by Soviet-zone military courts would serve their terms in Austria instead of the USSR. However, Russia was accused by Austria June 15 of causing "unmotivated delays" in rail freight traffic. Austria also said June 18 the Russians were censoring & restricting telephone communications from Western Austria to the Soviet Zone & foreign countries. [See p. 94E; Vol. XI, 347A, 307D] . . . The U.S. announced June 19 it had refused a Russian demand for advance information on American flights in the Vienna air corridor over the Soviet zone. [See p. 182J] . . . An Austrian law establishing a 12-member foreign trade board and giving each member a veto over foreign trade measures was voided by the Austrian Constitutional Court June 21. [See p. 195P]

Dutch Elections. The Labor Party became a plurality force in the Dutch Parliament for the first time through gains scored June 25 in Holland's quadrennial elections. Labor's gain of 3 seats and the loss of 2 by the hitherto-dominant Catholic People's Party gave each 30 of 100 Parliamentary seats. Labor received 1,545,414, Catholics 1,529,464, Communists 328,571 of 5,335,064 votes cast. Other party gains in Parliament: Freedom & Democracy one, total seats 9; Catholic Natl. one, total 2. Other losses: Communist 2, total 6; Anti-Revolutionary one, total 12.

No change: Christian Historical Union 9, State Reformed 2. [See p. 168B; Vol. VIII, 220A]

New Snag on Lend-Lease Ships. U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Washington for a settlement on 670 vessels lend-leased to Russia during World War II broke down again June 24. The Reds refused to return 186 vessels they did not want unless the U.S. agreed to sell 167 they wanted to keep. Russia said it had the right under the original lend-lease agreement to buy the 167 craft. The U.S. said the option lapsed when a settlement was not made promptly after the war. [See p. 191E]

USSR Exiles Back Broadcasts. 10 Russian & non-Russian groups of USSR exiles were reported to have agreed in Munich June 14 to support anti-Communist broadcasts to the USSR by Radio Liberation, to be set up in Lampertheim, Germany by the American Com. for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia. Ukrainian Nationalists, who demand that other USSR exiles concede Ukraine's right to independence, refused to join but agreement was reached with 4 Russian and Armenian, Azerbaijani, Georgian, White Russian, North Caucasian & Turkestani groups, the ACLPR said. ACLPR Pres. Alan G. Kirk, ex-U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, negotiated the agreement. The ACLPR also announced June 23 appointment of Forest McCluney to succeed Isaac Don Levine July 1 as its European director. [See 55A]

Soviet Air Force has 20,000 aircraft in organized units, 20,000 in reserve and can count on "several thousand" more in satellite countries, Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, chief of the U.S. Strategic Air Command, said at a Republic Aviation Corp. dinner in New York June 22. He said the USAF would not be "strong" compared to Russia before 1955. [See pp. 177D, 71K]

French Communist Etienne Fajon, in a report accredited by many to ailing French CP Secy. Gen. Maurice Thorez, criticized the French Politburo June 19 for not trying to enlist support of "all Frenchmen" in the pro-Soviet "fight for peace." He blamed erroneous concentration on class warfare for failure of recent anti-NATO demonstrations. [See p. 191D] . . . Italy expelled Moscow Pravda correspondent Olga Tchetchetkina June 20 for articles attacking the Italian Govt. and aiding CP propaganda during Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's recent visit to Italy. [See p. 191B]

Belgium was granted a \$50 million revolving fund by the Intl. Monetary Fund June 19 as part of the temporary settlement of debts owed Belgium in the European Payments Union. The fund will relieve a shortage of Belgian dollar credits caused by inability of other EPU countries to make payments to Belgium. (Belgium also received \$45 million in credits from 32 U.S. commercial banks, \$5 million from the Export-Import Bank May 21 to finance imports from the U.S.) [See p. 191F-G]

UNITED NATIONS

Session on Tunisia Asked. Pro-Tunisia Asian & Arab delegates asked formally June 20 for a special Gen. Assembly session on the French-Tunisian Nationalist dispute. [See p. 119B-C]

A 5-point program to give Tunisians greater authority in their Govt. was presented to the French Natl. Assembly June 19 by Forgn. Min. Robert Schuman. The program would (1) give more Protectorate Cabinet posts to Tunisians, (2) create an administrative tribunal of 4 French & 4 Tunisian judges, (3) give civil service posts to Tunisians, reserving some jobs for French residents, (4) create 2 consultative assemblies, one Tunisian for legislation, the other mixed for financial affairs, (5) institute local assemblies for local affairs. (A de Gaulle-sponsored motion to oust Schuman as incompetent to handle the Tunisian issue lost in the Assembly, 274-227.) Tunisian Nationalists rejected the program June 23, asked for an international conference to settle the dispute "under terms of the (UN) Charter." [See p. 151D-E]

French Disarmament Plan. French delegate Jules Moch suggested to the UN Disarmament Comm. June 24 a "middle-of-the-road" plan aimed at reducing major differences between the Soviet Union & the West. His plan, not submitted formally, was based on 3 stages of disclosure & verification of arms limitation, the amount of military information to be revealed & verified during each stage being determined by treaty in advance of the census. After the 3 disclosure stages, balanced reduction of arms would be undertaken within a specified time (Moch suggested one year), atomic weapons would be prohibited, existing atomic stockpiles destroyed. Production of fissionable materials would be permitted subject to control and for peaceful ends only. An international agency would administer the plan. [See p. 183J]

Forced Labor. AFL Vice Pres. Matthew Woll, testifying in New York June 25 as a spokesman for the Intl. Confed. of Free

Trade Unions, told the UN Special Com. on Forced Labor that Red China was using one to 2 million persons as slave laborers, had a slave labor force 2d only to the USSR's. Col. Vasili Ershov, ex-Soviet Army officer, said the USSR had 17 to 18 million forced laborers. The committee's first witness, Dr. Jan Papanek, ex-Czech UN delegate, testified June 16 that 350,000 persons had been confined in 247 penal or compulsory labor camps in Czechoslovakia since the 1948 Communist coup. Albert K. Herling, research director of the Comm. of Inquiry into Forced Labor, representing the Intl. League for the Rights of Man, reported June 18 that "one of every 40 persons in the working force is in forced labor camps" in the USSR & satellite states. He presented maps which showed locations of these forced labor camps in Communist nations: Rumania—45 camps, 250,000 prisoners, 1,257,000 persons deported to similar camps in Russia; Czechoslovakia—179 camps, 350,000 forced laborers; Poland—20 to 30 camps, 1,200 to 3,000 prisoners each; Hungary—95 camps, 120,000 forced laborers, 76,000 deported to Russia; Bulgaria—30 camps, 100,000 prisoners. [See Vol. XI, p. 323K]

Intl. Labor Conf. The 35th annual Intl. Labor Org. conference in Geneva adopted a convention on minimum standards of social security June 25 by a vote of 109-22 (14 abstentions) despite objections of employer groups from most member nations, particularly the U.S. (The U.S. voted for the convention.) The conference also: approved a \$6,223,368 budget for 1953, a \$1,554 reduction from 1952 (June 24); voted unanimously to admit Libya to the ILO (June 11) [see p. 168A]; heard ex-French Premier Paul Ramadier open the session June 4 with a warning against government control of labor unions; elected Brazilian Labor Min. José Segadas Vianna conference president June 4. [See p. 80K; Vol. XI, 188A]

Trade. U.S. delegate Isidor Lubin told the Econ. & Social Council June 11 that Russia's actions belied her recent endorsement of more East-West trade. Soviet delegate G. P. Arkadyev, leading a Red attack on the U.S. June 9, said the U.S. influenced Exec. Secy. Gunnar Myrdal of the Econ. Comm. for Europe to falsify statements about the USSR in his annual report, also that the U.S. was receiving back ¾ of the funds appropriated for aid to West Europe. [See p. 162B]

The ECOSOC approved June 10 a joint U.S.-Philippine resolution to call a world conference on population in 1954. It voted 17-0 (Philippines abstaining) to admit Japan as an associate member of the Econ. Comm. for Asia & the Far East [see pp. 174M, 159H]. ECOSOC approved the annual report of the World Health Org. June 19 by 14-0 (Poland, Russia & Czechoslovakia abstaining). It commended WHO for developing public health services, adopting international sanitary regulations and for its "excellent record" in health programs among Palestine refugees & in Korea. [See p. 167P]

Vatican news agency Fides charged June 21 that 2 UN agencies, UNESCO & WHO, were influenced by "anti-Catholic poison," "Communist sympathies of many officials" or an "atheistic materialistic spirit of the Anglo-Saxon countries." [See p. 159C] . . . Technical aid to underdeveloped countries will cost \$38,200,000 next year, the Technical Assistance Board estimated June 12. Assistant UN Secy. Gen. for Econ. Affairs David Owen, of Britain, was named executive chairman of the board June 9. [See p. 119K] . . . Intl. Bank lent Pakistan \$3,250,000 June 13 for reclamation of 660,000 acres of desert into farm land. [See pp. 159K, 136E]



NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Vetoes McCarran Alien Bill. Pres. Truman vetoed the 302-page McCarran-Walter Immigration & Nationality Act June 25. He charged that "it discriminates, deliberately & intentionally, against many peoples of the world." It would "perpetuate injustices of long standing" against these peoples and "intensify the repressive & inhumane aspects of our immigration procedure," he said. Although some provisions "meet with my approval," he said, "the price is too high, and in good conscience I cannot agree to pay it." He urged Congress to set up a commission to restudy & make recommendations on the whole immigration & naturalization question. He also asked for legislation ending "racial barriers against Asians" and authorizing

entry during the next 3 years of 300,000 Europeans to relieve overpopulation & aid Iron Curtain refugees.

Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), co-author of the bill, called the veto "one of the most un-American acts I have witnessed in my public career." He said Mr. Truman adopted "the doctrine that is promulgated by the *Daily Worker*." But Sens. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) & William Benton (D., Conn.) praised the President for keeping "faith with the fundamental traditions of America."

The House voted 278-113 (170 R., 107 D., 1 Ind. vs. 90 D., 23 R.) to override the veto June 26 and sent the bill back to the Senate. The ¾ majority needed to override a veto was exceeded by 17 votes. [See p. 185G-H]

Reinstates Lead Tariff. The tariff on lead was reinstated June 26 under a proclamation signed by Pres. Truman June 25. The lead tariff (¾¢ a lb. on the lead content of ore, 1 1/16¢ a lb. on bullion bars) was suspended in February subject to reinstatement whenever average lead prices for a month dipped below 18¢ a lb. The May average: 15.7¢. [See pp. 48B, 155B]

Welcomes Envoys. Pres. Truman accepted the credentials June 12 of Eikichi Araki, Japan's first postwar envoy [see p. 174N], and of Ambassadors Phot Sarasin of Thailand and Walter Moreira Salles of Brazil. [See Vol. X, p. 346A]

Bills Signed. 21-mo. continuation of Govt. operation of synthetic rubber plants June 23. [See p. 194H] . . . Authorization for armed forces to give women medical commissions June 24. [See p. 194H-J] . . . Authorization for Canadian-registered ships to carry iron ore between U.S. ports during 1952, June 24 . . . Authorization of \$1,386,650,000 program of federal aid for highway construction June 25. [See p. 185L]

Appointed. Martin Kelso Elliott of Indiana & Anthony F. Arpaia of Connecticut as FCC commissioners June 17 . . . Angus Ward, 59, to succeed George R. Merrell as Amb. to Afghanistan June 20. [See Vol. XI, p. 91G; X, 324E] . . . Samoa Gov. Phelps Phelps to succeed Ralph H. Ackerman as Amb. to Dominican Republic June 20. [See Vol. XI, p. 29G] . . . Dep. FHA Comm. Walter L. Greene to succeed Franklin D. Richards as FHA commissioner June 25. [See p. 184C-D] . . . Jonathan D. Bingham, 38, as deputy administrator of the Point-4 aid program June 25. (Thomas C. Buchanan's renomination as FPC chrmn. was shelved by the Senate Commerce Com., 9-4, June 25.) [See 6A-B]

House Votes Weakened Curbs. A one-year extension of a drastically weakened Defense Production Act was passed by 211-185 House vote (130 D., 80 R., 1 Ind. vs. 115 R., 70 D.) June 26 and sent to joint conference for reconciliation with a stronger Senate version. Only curbs on scarce materials were untouched. Authority to control consumer & real estate credit would be entirely ended. The weakening provisions were produced by the GOP-Southern Democratic coalition. Many Admin. Democrats voted against the final bill as a protest.

5 amendments adopted by record vote June 26 before final passage: (1) Amendment by Rep. Henry O. Talle (R., Ia.) ending, after June 30, price controls on non-rationed, non-allocated materials; approved 210-182 (155 R., 55 D. vs. 142 D., 40 R.); it would end price curbs on food, fuel, most consumer goods but retain wage controls. (2) Proposal by Rep. W. M. Wheeler (D., Ga.) to end rent controls after Sept. 30 except in critical defense areas or where local governing bodies ask continuance; passed 226-169. (3) Provision by Rep. Albert M. Cole (R., Kan.) to guarantee each retailer his traditional pre-Korea profit mark-up on all he sells; passed 231-164 (165 R., 66 D. vs. 133 D., 31 R.). (4) Amendment by Rep. Wingate H. Lucas (D., Tex.) to replace the present Wage Stabilization Board with one having no authority to intervene in labor disputes; public members subject to Senate confirmation would be in the majority on the new board but industry & labor representatives would still have a voice; accepted 256-138 (176 R., 80 D. vs. 118 D., 20 R.). (5) Amendment by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D., Va.) requesting Pres. Truman to use the Taft-Hartley law in the steel dispute; approved 228-164 (145 R., 82 D., 1 Ind. vs. 117 D., 47 R.).

An amendment by Rep. Graham A. Barden (D., N.C.) to end all price-wage curbs on July 31 was defeated 244-150 (162 D., 81 R., 1 Ind. vs. 114 R., 36 D.). [See p. 185F-G]

POLITICS

'Ike' Sees Texas 'Betrayal.' Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower charged in Dallas June 21 that Texas backers of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) were guilty of "a betrayal of the whole Republican

Party & its principles" when they "deliberately & ruthlessly disenfranchised" the majorities that voted for him in GOP precinct & county conventions. "In this case," he said, "the rustlers stole the Texas birthright instead of Texas steers." No party can clean up government corruption "unless that party—from top to bottom—is clean itself," he warned, and no party "can tolerate a rigged convention and hope to win." He said contested delegates to the national convention must not "be allowed to vote to seat themselves or other contested delegates." He called Texas' pro-Taft leaders "a small clique" who look on the party "as their fenced-in, personal preserve," use it "for their special advantage."

Taft backers charged in nationwide newspaper ads June 23 that the dispute was a case of Democrats trying to "nominate the strongest candidate for themselves" and "the weakest candidate for the Republicans." The ad conceded that the only legal requirement for a Texas voter to take part in a GOP convention was the signing of a pledge that "I am a Republican and desire to participate in Republican party activities in 1952." But it accused Eisenhower forces of urging Democrats to sign the pledge and vote for Eisenhower on the assurance that this would not prevent them from voting later in the Democratic primary. It said Texas' GOP State Com. "acted in conformity with the law" by accepting "Democrats who join the Republican Party in good faith" and rejecting "those who attempt to participate in Republican primary elections in bad faith."

Eisenhower's Washington hq. released June 24 a letter from Joe Ingraham, chairman of the Harris County (Tex.) Republican Com. & formerly an enthusiastic Taft backer, stating that "Eisenhower had won this state fairly & squarely." Ingraham accused Taft's managers of "a plan to steal the Texas delegates." He said Taft backers courted Democrats in the same manner as Eisenhower men did. He charged that the State Com. "arbitrarily" decided that "those who voted for Eisenhower were not Republicans," those who voted for Taft were.

Taft said in Washington June 21 that the Texas dispute should be decided on a "case-by-case" basis. "In some areas Democrats packed the county conventions, in others perhaps not," he said. [See p. 193C-D]

'Ike'-Taft Policy Split. Eisenhower made a new attack on Taft's foreign policy views in a radio-TV broadcast from Denver June 23. He said those who want the U.S. to "retreat to isolationism" were advocating "an unjustified gamble with peace," counseling "eventual self-destruction." He assailed "the false prophets of living alone—who preach that we need do nothing except maintain a destructive retaliatory force in the event the Russians should march." The penalty for heeding their "stupid & myopic" advice may be "political conquest" of free countries, "a gaunt & naked America . . . encircled by a savage wolf pack."

Taft had indicated he thought John Foster Dulles, chief author of the foreign policy plank in the forthcoming GOP platform, could write a plank acceptable to both himself & Eisenhower. But Eisenhower told reporters in Denver June 24 he would not accept a platform that omitted simple truths as he saw them.

Eisenhower further emphasized the split in a June 20 letter (made public June 24) to Dulles saying the plank must provide for "positive, forward-looking action & leadership in the promotion of collective security." The "minimum requirement . . . is that we are able to trade freely, in spite of anything Russia may do, with those areas from which we obtain the raw materials that are vital to our country." This meant, he said, that those areas must be protected from both political & military conquest by communism. [See p. 193F]

Taft replied in Hershey, Pa. June 24 by berating Eisenhower for "attacking Republicans" but failing to attack Truman foreign policy. He assailed Eisenhower for attacking "a straw man in the form of an isolationist." He opposed bipartisanship as a campaign stand, said his foreign policy views were "substantially" the same as MacArthur's & Dulles', reiterated that his differences with Eisenhower were not of principle. [See pp. 192P-193A]

Sen. Alexander Wiley (Wis.), Congress' ranking GOP spokesman on foreign affairs, urged his party in a Senate speech June 25 to adopt a platform backing Truman policies in Europe. In an obvious reference to Taft's proposals, he denounced "cure-all devices . . . supposed to win all wars at bargain basement prices with no sacrifice on our part." [See p. 193H]

Eisenhower Flays Admin. Eisenhower assailed the Truman Admin.'s foreign & domestic failures in a speech in the new Denver Coliseum June 26 in his bitterest campaign attack on the Admin. He demanded "a good old-fashioned clean-up & clean-out." The "complacency, negligence & cynicism of a party & men too long in power" were responsible for the "epidemic" of

NEGRO VOTE. 62% of U.S. Negroes are Democrats, 24% Republicans, 14% independents, according to an Elmo Roper survey in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* June 23. But only 31% (about 3 million) of Negroes voted at least once during the past 4 years, as against 52% of the total population. The low figure was due to conditions in the South, where only 15% (1,000,000) voted. 62% voted in the North. [See p. 193H]

corruption, he charged. He blamed Admin. trust in Russia's "Godless dictatorship" for "our loss of China, a divided & almost naked Germany, the enslaved countries of the Baltic & the Balkans, a long & bloody struggle in Greece" and probably the Korean war. [See p. 192E-L]

MacArthur Wanted 'Ike' Support. Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, announcing his indorsement of Eisenhower in an Asheville (N.C.) *Citizen* interview June 22, said Gen. Douglas MacArthur told him in 1947 that he hoped Eisenhower would back him for President in 1948 and could then have the Presidency himself in 1952 [see Vol. IX, p. 41B]. Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney, MacArthur's spokesman, declared in New York June 23 that MacArthur never had any "political intercourse" with Eisenhower, "does not support his political ambitions now," "never considered doing so." He said Eisenhower's Jan. 1948 opposition to a military man running for President had hurt MacArthur's chances. However MacArthur's "warnings," Whitney said, "have not been against political office for professional soldiers . . . but against the establishment of anything in the nature of a military state." [See pp. 193E, 160P]

Indorsement. The *N.Y. Daily News* indorsed Taft June 21, suggested Eisenhower as his Vice Presidential running mate.

Delegate Contests. Louisiana's pro-Taft Republican State Central Com. June 21 decided in favor of Taft supporters all 7 delegate contests referred back to it by the GOP Natl. Com. Eisenhower backers called this an illegal "farce," said they would take the case to the Natl. Convention's Credentials Com. [See p. 193C] . . . Illinois' GOP state convention chose 10 more Taft delegates June 23, giving Taft a total of 59 Illinois delegates, Eisenhower one. [See p. 112M] . . . Puerto Rico's Republican convention split and elected 2 rival 3-man unpledged delegations to the Natl. Convention June 22 after police stopped disorders. One slate favored Taft, the other Eisenhower . . . Indiana Democrats elected 22 delegates in district caucuses June 23, 8 at-large delegates (½ vote each) in a convention June 24, 14 district and 8 at-large delegates favored Ill. Gov. Stevenson for President.

Gallup Poll. Eisenhower was favored for President by 59%-31% over Stevenson and by 55%-35% over Kefauver, according to a nationwide Gallup poll on possible Presidential contests made public June 19. Both Democrats were favored over Taft, Kefauver by 50%-41%, Stevenson by 45%-44%. [See p. 96J]

N.D. Primary. Sen. William Langer defeated Rep. Fred Aandahl in North Dakota's Republican Senatorial primary (tantamount to election) June 24. Gov. Norman Brunsdale defeated Albert Jacobson in the GOP gubernatorial primary. [See p. 193L]

INVESTIGATIONS

Justice Dept. Shake-Up. Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery announced June 14 the resignation of Asst. Attorneys Gen. H. Graham Morison, chief of the Anti-Trust Div. (who had already revealed his resignation June 13) [see Vol. XI, p. 188J]; Harold I. Baynton, in charge of the Office of Alien Property [see Vol. XI, p. 412M-N], and William Amory Underhill, chief of the Lands Div. [see Vol. XI, p. 325B] McGranery denied asking them to resign, said they wanted to return to private law practice. He added that he would replace them with "men selected because of complete accord" with his own policy. He simultaneously appointed Dr. Rowland F. Kirks, dean of Natl. U. School of Law (Washington), as Special Asst. Atty. Gen. and temporary director of the Alien Property Office. McGranery, sworn in May 27, began his anticipated corruption clean-up June 10 by ordering all U.S. Attorneys to report by June 27 on (a) all cases in which prosecution was delayed and (b) how much of their time they spent on private practice. [See p. 160E]

Lester Luther, 63, U.S. Atty. for Kansas, was ousted by Pres. Truman on McGranery's request June 19. McGranery said he would have a grand jury investigate charges that Luther split fees with Nicholas Lopes (who resigned as a Justice Dept. trial at-

torney May 9) for representing the Dolite Co. of Toledo in a tax case pending before the Treasury Dept. Luther said the fees were legitimate because they were for legal advice about a construction job, not for the tax case.

A A House Judiciary subcommittee headed by Rep. Frank L. Chelf (D., Ky.) opened hearings June 23 on charges that a 1948-49 Justice Dept. anti-trust investigation of the "big 4" liquor companies—Schenley, Seagram, Natl. Distillers and Hiram Walker—was "stifled" after the companies made big contributions to both political parties. Ernest L. Branham, a Justice Dept. lawyer, testified June 23 that Edward P. Hodges, asst. chief of the Anti-Trust Div., tried to "intimidate" him in May 1952 when he refused to sign a memorandum "whitewashing" the inquiry. Herbert A. Bergson, ex-Asst. Atty. Gen. in charge of the Anti-Trust Div., said in a sworn statement June 23 that the 2-yr. inquiry found "no evidence of any conspiracy" nor any "basis for instituting anti-trust proceedings." [See 161K-L; X, 300M-N]

B **Tax Cases.** James G. Smyth, 41, ousted Internal Revenue Collector, was acquitted in San Francisco June 9 of 3 charges of tax fraud. [See p. 121M] . . . Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.) told the Senate June 20 that the Govt. took nearly 20 years to collect about \$25,000 in taxes from Frank Costello [see p. 116M-N], had "marked off" \$315,156 due from Philip F. (Dandy Phil) Kastel [see Vol. XI, p. 100N]. Williams had charged May 27 that "racketeers" such as the late Al Capone [see Vol. XI, p. 388B], his brother Ralph J. (Bottles) [see Vol. XI, p. 100L]; John (Greasy Thumb) Guzik, alleged Capone syndicate ex-treasurer [see p. 20J]; Joe Fusco, and others were allowed to escape prosecution on uncollected taxes & penalties for up to 25 years, in some cases to settle for an "insignificant fraction" of the claim. Williams told the Senate June 3 that poultry dealer Jacob Udell collected \$451,000 from the Govt. for running a veterans' training school in Miami at a time when he owed \$792,094 in back taxes. Williams said the tax case was pigeon-holed shortly after Udell hired ex-Internal Revenue Comm. Joseph D. Nunan Jr. to represent him [see p. 144J]. He said the Veterans Admin. found evidence of "padded" attendance records & other "irregularities" in Udell's school but the Treasury did nothing to get any money back. [See p. 144K]

C **J. Frank Wilcox**, ousted chief auditor of the U.S. Internal Revenue office in Oklahoma City, was indicted June 19 on perjury & 6 tax evasion charges. . . . Joseph J. Cusmano, 47, suspended Dep. Revenue Collector, was indicted in Brooklyn May 27 on 2 charges of illegally taking money from taxpayers. [See Vol. XI, p. 405C] . . . Adrian W. DeWind, counsel to the House Ways & Means subcommittee investigating tax scandals, said May 28 that 4,000 federal employees were behind in their federal income taxes. [See p. 144J] . . . Wallace S. De Puy, ex-asst. prosecutor of Bergen County, N.J., pleaded guilty in Newark, N.J. May 19 to 3 counts of income-tax evasion and was sentenced June 13 to one year in federal jail. . . . Enoch L. (Nucky) Johnson, ex-GOP boss of Atlantic County, N.J., took a pauper's oath in Atlantic City June 18 and escaped a \$20,000 income-tax fine. [See Vol. XI, p. 248N-P]

E **Rep. E. C. Gathings** (D., Ark.) was appointed chairman June 16 of a special House committee investigating immorality in books, magazines & comic books. Rep. Oren Harris (D., Ark.) was named head of a House Commerce subcommittee investigating radio & television morality May 22. [See p. 160G] . . . **Jack Cowart**, 46, ex-Agriculture Dept. aide, was sentenced in Alexandria, Va. June 2 to 18 months in prison for taking money for helping in a claim against the Govt. while a Govt. employee. [See p. 169M] . . . **Charles E. Shaver**, ex-Senate Small Business Com. counsel, was indicted in Washington June 10 on charges to taking \$3,100 in fees from companies dealing with the Govt. Attorneys Leonard H. Cooper & Jerome H. Weinkle of Miami and Raymond W. Lopatka of Chicago were indicted with him. **Mrs. Flo Bratten**, secretary to Vice Pres. Alben Barkley & once linked with Shaver in an alleged influence deal, was cleared by a Justice Dept. investigation. [See p. 32N] . . . **Gov. Allan Shivers** of Texas was accused by Rep. John J. Rooney (D., N.Y.) in a House speech June 5 of allowing aliens to be illegally smuggled into the U.S. to work on his ranch. Rooney also charged that Carlos G. Watson, U.S. Comm. for the South Tex. Judicial Dist., "consistently challenges the authority" of Immigration officials trying to arrest illegal aliens and "quite often refuses to pay aliens" who worked for him and were caught on his property. Illegal aliens have also "frequently & consistently been apprehended" while working for E. E. Sadler, Dep. U.S. Marshal for the South Tex. Judicial Dist., Rooney said. [See 185J, 168M]

Capt. Manuel Gonzales, 42, asst. chief of the Maritime Admin.'s Div. of Ship Repair & Maintenance, was arrested in Washington June 5 on charges of selling 170,000 lb. of Govt.-owned rope while in charge of the mothball fleet Jan. 1951-Mar. 1952. Emile Schmidt, 65, rope dealer, was arrested simultaneously in New Orleans on charges of receiving some of the rope. . . . **Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski** (R., Wis.) denied June 18 that he had authorized a statement retracting his charges against **Henry J. Kaiser**. O'Konski had said in a House speech May 21 that Kaiser "swindles the Govt. out of millions of dollars a year" by putting "his men" in Govt. jobs where they get Kaiser Govt. loans & defense orders. The statement had been prepared by Kaiser associates and inserted in O'Konski's absence by Rep. James H. Morrison (D., La.) June 17 along with a sworn statement by Kaiser denying the charges. [See Vol. XI, p. 128N-P] . . . **Mayor Clark E. Tucker** of Kansas City, Kan., City Commissioners Francis Black & Edward Becker, Streets Supt. Edward J. Myers and Ralph K. Frye, asphalt supplier, were indicted June 6 on charges involving favoritism & fraud in supplying asphalt to the city. [See p. 170B] . . . **Robert J. Barrett**, ex-Chief of Washington Police, refused June 10 to answer a Senate District Crime subcommittee's questions about his income. The subcommittee ended 5 months of hearings June 10. [See pp. 169P-170A]



FINANCE & ECONOMICS

United States Delivered, Cost Questioned. The 990-ft., 53,290-ton superliner *United States*, biggest & fastest merchant ship ever built in the U.S., was turned over by the Govt. to the U.S. Lines Co. in Newport News, Va. June 20. Title was transferred in Hoboken, N.J. Only Britain's *Queen Elizabeth* (1,031 ft., 83,673 tons) & *Queen Mary* (1,020 ft., 81,235 tons) are bigger. The *United States* made its shake-down cruise from Newport News to its home port, New York, June 22-23, hitting a speed of 34 knots* en route. It was unofficially reported to have exceeded 40 knots, a world's record for liners, during speed trials June 9-10. Its maiden voyage to Le Havre & Southampton was scheduled to begin July 3. (The *Queen Mary* made the fastest commercial-ship crossing of the Atlantic, 3 days 20 hrs. 42 mins. for avg. of 31.69 knots, in Aug. 1938, averaging 32.08 knots during one day of the crossing. The U.S. carrier *Lake Champlain* crossed the Atlantic at a 32.048-knot average speed while serving as a troop carrier after the war.) The *United States*, built to be quickly convertible to a troop carrier, joined the Naval Reserve June 24. It was designed by Gibbs & Cox, Inc., built by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co.

Pres. Truman ordered the Justice Dept. June 20 to find out whether the Govt. had been overcharged on the ship's construction subsidies. Citing figures supplied by Comptroller Gen. Lindsay C. Warren, the President said the Govt. was being charged the difference between the \$28,087,000 contract price U.S. Lines was paying and the \$78 million the ship actually cost. (Other sources put the ship's cost at \$70-73 million. It was insured for \$31 million.) The Govt. had agreed to pay (a) the difference between the cost of building the vessel in a U.S. yard and in a foreign yard, about \$18 million, and (b) the cost of its defense features, about \$27-32 million. Mr. Truman assailed U.S. Lines for refusing his request that it discuss, "without prejudice," possible renegotiation. Warren said the \$18 million construction differential was about \$10 million too high and the contract itself was illegal. Commerce Secy. Charles Sawyer, whose department handled the matter and turned the ship over to U.S. Lines, defended the subsidies in a letter to a House Merchant Marine investigating subcommittee June 20. He denounced Warren's charges as "unwarranted," "silly & untrue" and welcomed an inquiry. He said June 23 that the liner was a Navy project initiated by the late Defense Secy. James V. Forrestal. [See Vol. XI, p. 215B-C]

Dollar Line Settlement. Out-of-court settlement of R. Stanley Dollar's 7-yr. legal struggle with the Govt. for control of American President Lines (formerly Dollar Line) was announced by the Justice Dept. June 10. Terms of Dollar's agreement with the Commerce Dept. were not disclosed. [See p. 8E]

*Appx. 39.34 land miles per hour. One knot is one nautical mile (6,080.2 ft.) or approx. 1.15 land miles per hour. A land mile: 5,280 ft. [See p. 177E]

Bonds Oversubscribed. The Treasury Dept. made its first major effort to borrow from business since early World War II by offering \$3½ billion worth of 2¾% U.S. bonds (maturing June 15, 1958) in a one-day sale June 16. Subscriptions totaled \$11.695 billion, more than 3 times the value of the issue, which was increased June 19 to \$4.249 billion. [See p. 186H]

B&O-GM Rebate Denial. The Baltimore & Ohio R.R. pleaded innocent in Fed. Dist. Court in Wilmington, Del. June 17 to charges that it gave Gen. Motors rebates in violation of the Elkins Act. A 1951 indictment accused B&O of buying an assembly plant site near Wilmington for \$285,000 and almost immediately reselling it to GM for \$150,000. The difference was called disguised rebates. The Justice Dept. sued GM May 28 for \$404,973.84 triple damages. [See pp. 131A, 82E, 47J]

Aviation. Capt. Eddie V. Rickenbacker, Eastern Air Lines pres., resigned as an Air Transport Assn. director and pulled his company out of the ATA June 24. Ex-Rep. Robert Ramspeck (D., Ga.) simultaneously resigned as ATA exec. vice pres., effective on expiration of his leave of absence June 30, to remain as U.S. Civil Service Comm. chrmn. Rickenbacker acted in protest against ATA refusal to extend Ramspeck's leave. [See p. 52H; Vol. XI, 83G] . . . Newark (N.J.) Airport was reopened for limited commercial traffic June 15 after experts insisted it was safe. [See p. 124P] . . . Greater Pittsburgh Airport, the world's 2d largest commercial field, was dedicated May 31. It cost \$33 million, is only 14 miles west of downtown Pittsburgh . . . Merger of Mid-Continent Airlines, Inc. into Braniff Airways, Inc. was approved by the CAB May 26. [See p. 42M] . . . E. W. Wiggins Airways, Inc. was virtually put out of business by CAB Examiner R. Vernon Radcliffe's decision June 16 not to renew its principal route (main bases: Boston, Albany).

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income		Per Share	
	1951	1950	1951	1950
Allied Stores Corp.	\$8,258,445	\$14,944,382	\$3.31	\$6.69
American Car & Foundry Co.	\$7,202,164	\$2,675,913	\$8.63	\$1.08
American Stores Co.	\$5,054,268	\$7,114,748	\$3.88	\$5.46
Brazilian Traction, Light & Pwr.	\$5,233,677	\$3,044,974	2.47	2.35
California Packing Corp.	\$7,115,855	\$6,173,801	\$3.69	\$3.30
Chile Copper Co.	19,966,415	16,977,276	4.52	3.84
Electric Bond & Share Co.	5,935,957	5,144,448	1.13	.98
Federated Dept. Stores, Inc.	\$13,576,761	\$7,692,429	\$3.84	\$5.21
First Natl. Stores	\$5,571,415	\$6,134,530	\$3.40	\$3.74
Gen. Foods Corp.	\$20,435,620	\$26,407,197	\$3.52	\$4.58
Great Atl. & Pac. Tea Co.	\$27,176,925	\$32,903,343	\$12.15	\$14.90
Great North'n Ry.	23,946,200	28,184,939	7.83	9.11
R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.	\$5,815,000	\$7,518,000	\$2.74	\$3.88
Philip Morris & Co.	\$12,627,140	\$16,698,145	\$4.65	\$6.62
Pan American World Airways	6,546,197	4,064,464	1.06	.66
Singer Mfg. Co. (only)	17,016,098	18,827,380	3.78	4.18
Singer Mfg. Co. (& subs.)	18,760,515		4.17	
United Shoe Machinery Corp.	\$5,794,556	\$7,710,695	\$2.34	\$3.17
U.S. Lines Co.	7,489,812	3,268,695	4.94	2.13

*Includes net profit after taxes resulting from merger & sale of radio & TV properties amounting to \$2,767,000 in 1952 period; \$461,000 in 1951 period; see pp. 138M, 43L. *Yr. Jan. 31, 1952. *1951 period. *Yr. Apr. 30, 1952. *Yr. Mar. 29, 1952. *Yr. Feb. 29, 1952. *52 weeks May 3, 1952. *Yr. Mar. 31, 1952. *52 weeks Apr. 26, 1952.

He pleaded for application of MRA principles to bring the world to its "senses before it is too late." [See Vol. XI, pp. 368B, 11C]

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
Amer. Overseas Assn.	Jack Kennard ¹	Pres.	June 22
Assn. of Amer. Univ. Presses.	Victor Reynolds ²	Pres. ³	June 17
Cent. Conf. of Amer. Rabbis.	Rabbi Joseph L. Fink ⁴	Pres.	June 14
Coll. of the City of N.Y.	Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, 48 ⁵	Pres.	June 16
Congregational Christian Churches, Gen. Council.	Dr. Robert Cashman ⁶	Modera- tor	June 18
Educational Testing Service.	Dr. Katharine E. McBride ⁷	Chrmn.	June 16
Histadruth Ivrit of Amer.	Samuel J. Borowsky ⁸	Pres.	June 22
Mizrachi Youth	Seymour N. Chesir ⁹	Pres.	June 22
McGill U. (Montreal)	Bertie Charles Gardner ¹⁰	Chanc.	May 28
Muni. Finance Officers Assn.	E. Lynn Crossley ¹¹	Pres.	June 18
Paulist Fathers	Rev. William Michell ¹²	Sup.Gen.	June 17
Zionist Org. of Amer.	Rabbi Irving Miller, 48 ¹³	Pres.	June 15

¹Succeeds Harold V. Condict. ²Of Cornell; succeeds Thomas J. Wilson. ³Effective June 1953. ⁴U.S. Asst. Comm. of Educ.; succeeds Dr. Harry N. Wright Sept. 1. ⁵Succeeds Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein. ⁶Of Chicago; succeeds Dr. Vere W. Loper. ⁷Bryn Mawr pres.; succeeds Dr. Henry H. Hill. ⁸Of N.Y.; reelected. ⁹Of Brooklyn; elected at organization's founding convention in Glen Spey, N.Y. ¹⁰Bank of Montreal pres.; succeeds Chief Justice P. S. Tyndale of Quebec Superior Court. ¹¹Of Dallas; succeeds Lactance Roberge of Montreal. ¹²Succeeds Rev. James Cunningham. ¹³Succeeds Benjamin Browdy [See Vol. XI, p. 207L; IX, 400C-D]

OBITUARIES

Raymond Benjamin, 79, confidant of ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover, Calif. State Republican Com. chrmn. 1918-22, BPOE grand exalted ruler 1914-15; June 18 in Westport, Conn.

Joseph Bornstein, 52, Polish-born author of *The Politics of Murder*, ex-editor of liberal Berlin magazine *Das Tagebuch*; June 25 in New York of heart attack.

Brig. Gen. Francis G. Brink, 58, chief of U.S. military advisory group to French Indo-China, ex-liaison officer for Gen. Douglas MacArthur; June 24 in Pentagon, Washington of pistol wounds (presumed suicide).

Claudio Fermi, 90, Italian professor of medicine, discoverer of an anti-rabies vaccine; June 18 in Rome.

William Howard Gardiner, 77, pres. of Navy League of the U.S. 1928-33, advocate of powerful U.S. navy; June 21 in N.Y.

Waxey Gordon (Irving Wexler), 63, prohibition-era bootlegger & underworld figure; June 24 of heart attack in Alcatraz prison, San Francisco, where he was serving 25-year sentence for dope peddling. [See Vol. XI, p. 400K-L]

Samuel W. Gumpertz, 84, circus showman who began career as acrobat, later managed Harry Houdini, Ringling Circus; gave late Florenz Ziegfeld first theatrical job as vaudeville troupe mgr.; June 22 in Sarasota, Fla.

Gene Howe, 66, ed.-publshr. of *Amarillo* (Tex.) *News-Globe*; June 25 of gunshot wound in Amarillo (inquest verdict: suicide).

Francis Y. Joannes, 76, architect who designed Justice Bldg. in Washington; June 21 in Branford, Conn.

Walter D. Owens, 49, pres. of U.S. Casualty Co.; June 23 in New York of heart attack.

J. Hall Paxton, 53, career diplomat who in 1949 led group of women & children, fleeing from Chinese Reds, across Himalayas from Sinkiang Province, China (he was U.S. Consul Gen. to Tihwa) to New Delhi; June 23 of coronary thrombosis in Isafahan, Iran, where he was U.S. Consul.

Emily Drayton Taylor, 92, miniature painter, founder of Philadelphia Arts Alliance; June 19 in Philadelphia.

James Wolcott Wadsworth, 74, ex-U.S. Senator (1915-26) & representative (1932-50) from N.Y. (Republican), advocate of UMT; June 21 in Washington.

Dr. Olin West, 77, retired gen. mgr. of Amer. Med. Assn., guide of AMA's attacks on socialized medicine; June 19, Nashville.

George Parker Winship, 80, bibliographer, ex-librarian at Brown & Harvard universities; June 22 in Dover, Mass.



SPORTS

Baseball. Minor League Pres. George M. Trautman June 21 vetoed a player's contract between the 7th-place Harrisburg, Pa. Senators (Class B Interstate League) and stenographer Eleanor Engle, 24. He called the contract a "travesty" on pro baseball although his office said "no rule specifically prohibits signing of



EDUCATION & RELIGION

CARE. The Cooperative for Amer. Remittances to Europe lost 2 of its largest member agencies June 2 when War Relief Services of the Natl. Catholic Welfare Conf. and Church World Service, Inc., of the Natl. Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. announced withdrawal. Reasons: relief could be handled "more efficiently through regular organization channels." The N.Y. Times reported June 3 that a 3d major agency of CARE, the Amer. Jewish Joint Distribution Com., withdrew in 1947 without making it public. CARE still had 28 member agencies. [See Vol. XI, pp. 67B, 10C]

MRA Assembly. 1,000 delegates from 34 nations attended the annual World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament at Mackinac Island, Mich. May 29-June 10. Industry, labor & government representatives credited application of MRA principles ("absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness & love") for improvements in labor relations & voluntary actions by businessmen to hold prices down. Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, MRA founder who was 74 June 4, closed the Assembly June 10 with a warning that the world was "in the midst of the breakdown of our civilization."

women." Mrs. Engle, member of a women's softball team in Harrisburg, worked out with the Senators June 22 but was barred from the players' bench by Mgr. Buck Etchison who called the contract "a gag." . . . American Assn. directors in Chicago June 23 voted to transfer Toledo's AA franchise to Charleston, W. Va. The Swayne Field Co., Toledo ball park owner, obtained a temporary injunction halting the action June 24.

Boston Red Sox Gen. Mgr. Joe Cronin refused June 19 to comment on reports that the Sox had paid a record total of \$476,000 in bonuses to 6 untried youngsters recently. Reported bonuses: \$125,000 (highest on record) to pitcher Frank (Mike) Baumann, 18, of St. Louis; \$100,000 to Marty Keough, 18, Pomona, Calif. pitcher & outfielder; \$86,000 to pitcher Edward Urness, The Dalles, Ore.; \$65,000 to catcher Jerry Zimmerman, Milwaukee, Ore.; \$50,000 each to catcher Larry Isbell, Baylor U., & Haywood Sullivan, U. of Florida. Pitcher Stan Willis & shortstop Cullen Deck, Los Angeles high school stars, were signed by the Red Sox June 25 for undisclosed bonuses. [See p. 180D]

Boxing. World light heavyweight title: retained June 25 in New York by Joey Maxim by technical knockout over Ray Robinson, world middleweight champ, who could not come out for 14th round. Robinson was leading on points when he was felled by 104-degree heat in Yankee Stadium. Referee Ruby Goldstein suffered heat prostration after the 10th round, was replaced by Ray Miller. [See p. 124L-M; Vol. XI, 400A]

Fencing. Amateur Fencers League of America Natl. Championships winners in New York June 13-18: women's team—Southern Calif. Composite Squad (Janice Lee-York, Barbara Baxter, Maxine Mitchell); 3-weapon team—Salle Santelli, N.Y. (Albert Axelrod, foil; Ralph Goldstein, épée; George Worth, saber); épée team—Northern Ohio Division (Donald Thompson, Howard Fried, William Durrett, Walter Henry); women's individual—Mrs. Mitchell; saber team—Salle Santelli (Dr. Tibor Nyilas, Al Kwartler, Sol Gorlin, Alex Treves); foils—Dr. Daniel Bukantz. [See Vol. XI, pp. 224J-K, 200L; Vol. X, 200D]

Golf. Professional Golfers Assn. championships in Louisville: won June 25 by Jim Turnesa of Briarcliff Manor, N.Y., 1 up over Melvin (Chick) Harbert of Northville, Mich., for \$3,500. [See Vol. XI, p. 216H] . . . Women's Western Open in Chicago: won June 21 by Betsy Rawls for \$1,000, bringing her 1952 winnings to \$10,450.33, highest for any professional woman golfer this year. [See p. 188H; Vol. XI, 208E]

Horse Racing. \$50,000 Yankee Handicap at Suffolk Downs, Boston, June 17: won by White Oaks Stable's Blue Man, Conn McCreary up, for \$38,950. [See p. 188J] . . . Alfred Mitchell, 23, a groom, and 21 horses died in a fire at the Belmont Park, N.Y. steeplechase barn June 16. [See Vol. IX, p. 192M] . . . \$42,310 Delaware Oaks at Stanton, Del. June 21: won by Circle M Farm's Big Mo, Nick Shuk up, for \$31,425. [See Vol. XI, p. 200M] . . . Eddie Arcaro, 36, became the first American-born jockey to win 3,000 races when he won on Ascent in the 3d race at Arlington Park, Chicago, June 24. In 21 years, he had ridden 15,327 mounts, led the world's jockeys in money earned by his mounts (\$12,265,455), won 5 Derbies, twice won racing's "triple crown" (Ky. Derby, Preakness, Belmont Stakes in same year). [See pp. 188J, 148K; Vol. VIII, 188E, 140L]

Olympics. The Intl. Olympic Com. at Lausanne, Switzerland said June 24 that Communist China was invited to the 1952 Helsinki Games by mistake (both Communist & Nationalist athletes were barred). It notified the Red Chinese that their Olympic organization, affiliated only with intl. swimming & basketball groups, did not meet Olympic requirements. The Nationalists' Olympic Com. in Taipei, Formosa announced June 22 it had requested reversal of the ban on Nationalist athletes. [See p. 188J-K] . . . More than \$1 million was pledged to the U.S. Olympic fund June 21-22 during a 14½-hr. coast-to-coast telethon conducted by Bing Crosby & Bob Hope.

Rowing. Intercollegiate Rowing Assn.'s 50th Regatta in Syracuse, N.Y. June 21: Navy won varsity, junior varsity & freshman events (2d time in regatta's history one school won all 3 events).

Track & Field. Natl. Amateur Athletic Union championships, June 20-21, Long Beach, Calif.: team title won by the N.Y. Athletic Club; new AAU & American record for 3,000-meter walk, 12 mins. 52.7 secs., set June 21 by Henry Laskau. [See Vol. XI, p. 208G-H] . . . New world women's 800-meter record: 2 mins. 8.5 secs., set June 17 in Moscow by Nina Pletneva of Russia. [See Vol. XI, p. 136F-G]

Natl. Basketball Assn. named Doxie Moore, 1951 Milwaukee coach in the NBA, as supervisor of referees June 17. [See p. 140C] . . . Water skiing long-distance record set June 12 by

Bruce Parker, 35, & Evelyn Wolford, 21, both of Amityville, N.Y.: 196 miles from Nassau to Miami in 8 hrs. 12 mins. for \$1,000. [See p. 140G] . . . Football star Freddie Benners, 22, of SMU signed with the NFL N.Y. Giants June 24.

MISCELLANEOUS

Prison Revolts. Convicts in Brazil's Anchieta Island prison for 3,500 hardened criminals revolted June 20, killed at least 17 prison officers and terrorized the coastal area 160 mi. south of São Paulo for nearly a week. Officials said about 300 men escaped. Federal troops, AF planes & Navy boats helped police round up convicts in the area. Last survivors of the break were reported trapped in the jungles of northern São Paulo State June 25. [See p. 180N]

An 8-hr. uprising by 300 inmates of Kentucky State Prison in Eddyville June 26 was put down after 8 convicts & a guard were injured. [See p. 172J]

South Africa's non-whites began June 26 a non-violence campaign to defy the Malan Govt.'s "unjust" apartheid (racial separation) laws. First demonstrations were in Johannesburg & Port Elizabeth, where non-white groups entered public places restricted to whites. African Natl. Congress Pres. J. S. Moroka announced "my people will . . . give the whites, particularly the police, no opportunity to use arms," will submit to "anything that will be done to them without restraint." 132 were reported arrested the first day of demonstrations. [See p. 178E]

U.S. population totaled 156,602,000 May 1, the Census Bureau said June 18. Final Apr. 1, 1950 census total reported June 2: 154,233,000 for U.S., its territories & possessions (20 million or 14.9% above 1940 census). [See p. 129G]

Married. Swedish actress Marta Toren to U.S. writer Leonardo Bercovici in Klosters, Switz. June 13. (His first wife, Frances Ellis Bercovici, 41, died in Hollywood in May 1951, was listed "apparent suicide from cyanide poisoning.") [See Vol. XI, p. 157H-J] . . . TV-radio producer Martha Rountree, 34 (of "Meet the Press," "Keep Posted"), to advtg. exec. Oliver Presbrey in Tucson, Ariz. June 18 (his 2d).

Divorced. Actress Agnes Moorehead, 49, from actor Jack G. Lee, 49; final decree in Los Angeles June 10 (interlocutory decree May 18, 1951). . . . Bertrand Russell, 80, by his 3d wife, the former Patricia Helen Spence, 41, in London June 24 (desertion). [See p. 172M]

Ingrid Bergman's plea to have her daughter, Jenny Ann (Pia), 13, visit her & her husband, Italian film director Roberto Rossellini, in Italy this summer was denied by Superior Court Judge Mildred Lillie in Los Angeles June 24. Jennie Ann told the court June 13 she did not love her mother, would rather stay with her father, Dr. Peter Lindstrom. Miss Bergman, 35, gave birth to twin girls in Rome June 18. [See 167B; Vol. X, 360N]

Harvey A. Beffa, 52, St. Louis beer company executive, was elected Imperial Potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of North America (Shriners), at a convention held in Miami June 18-20. Shrine membership (U.S., Canada & Mexico): 675,000. [See Vol. XI, p. 232L] . . . Walter J. L. Ray of Detroit was elected president of Kiwanis International at a convention in Seattle June 18. [See Vol. X, p. 152N]

John D. Rockefeller Jr. gave an additional \$10 million to the Cloisters, unique medieval art section of New York's Metropolitan Museum (reported June 17). Rockefeller provided the land & funds to build the Cloisters. [See Vol. XI, p. 264N] . . . Ex-Rep. Andrew J. May (D., Ky.), 77, who served 9 mos. of a 2-yr. term for war-fraud bribery, was reinstated as a lawyer in Kentucky June 20. [See Vol. XI, p. 29M; X, 296P] . . . Frank Jay Gould, son of the late railroad tycoon Jay Gould, reported the theft of \$289,000 in cash & negotiable bonds from his Hotel Alba office in Juan-les-Pins, France May 31. [See Vol. X, p. 85E]

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

WISH YOU WERE HERE. Musical comedy by Arthur Kober & Joshua Logan. Based on Kober's play "Having Wonderful Time." About young New Yorkers seeking fun & romance during annual 2-week vacation at adult summer camp. Music & lyrics by Harold Rome. Staging & dances by Logan. Produced by Leland Hayward & Logan. In cast: Sheila Bond, Patricia Marand, Sidney Armus, Paul Valentine. June 25 at Imperial. (1-5-2)*

CLOSED

FIRST LADY, 16 performances, June 8. [See p. 171F]
SUNDAY BREAKFAST, 16 performances, June 8. [See p. 179L-M]
THREE WISHES FOR JAMIE, 91 performances, June 7. [See p. 99J-K]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See p. 190I]